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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East
Price, including Postage to any part of the World \$1.50 per annum.

No. 16,780.

三月七日一千九百零七年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

己未年六月七日

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 1.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.55 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptrollers order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPEREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$17.00 per Annual delivered to Hongkong.
\$17.00 to all Coast Ports.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

THE KWONG HING CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 419.
Shipyard: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

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KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
FRUDEN
AND
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MOTOR
CARS
ALFRED
GRAY
EARL
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 452.

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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE CHEST.

PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE

GABLE LAID
.5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE

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3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

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OLD
BROWN BRANDY
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QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

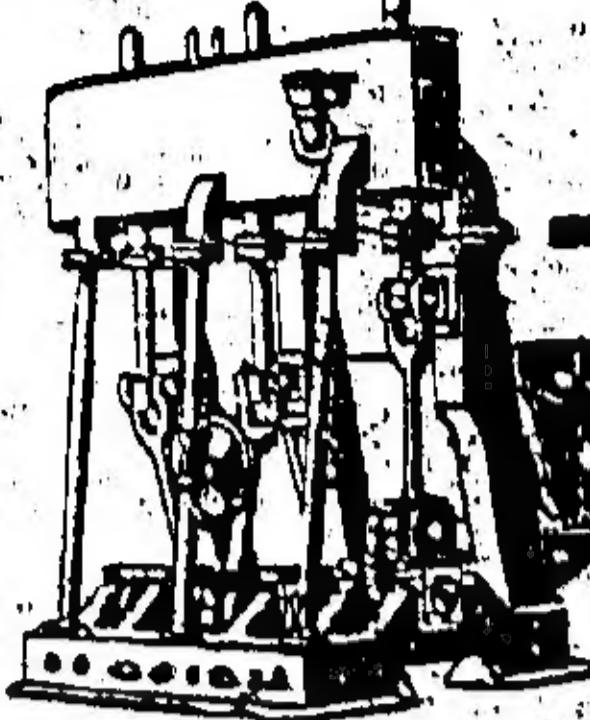
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
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Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

BUSINESS NOTICES



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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

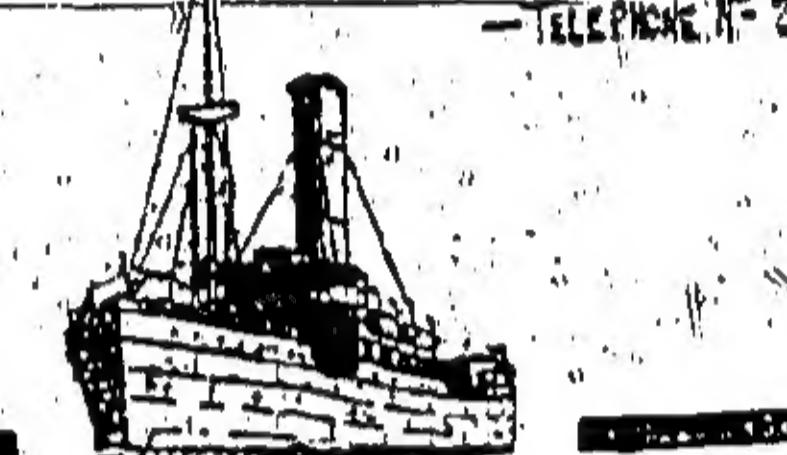
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AGENTS—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE

TELEGRAPHIC ADD.—
"TAIKOO"

TELEPHONE N° 212



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Crates of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 25 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADmirably Situated at VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminal, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$1 per day max.

Telegraph add.: "Peaceful".

P. O. PEISTER,
Manager.

LATER.

A French communiqué states:

On the right of the Meuse a vigorous counter-attack ejected the enemy from the part of the line he occupied

yesterday north of Courrières Wood.

An enemy attempt north of Flirey completely failed.

Our fire wrecked works at Bezange Wood.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRPLANES BOMB DROPPING.

London, March 6.

The Admiralty announced that the H. M. S.

The Prince of Wales had resigned from the command of the British Fleet.

Anyhow, it is certain that the visit of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Hughes and other Australian delegates to England will be indefinitely postponed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

TRIBUTES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Commons the Rt.

Hon. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the H. M. S.

The Prince of Wales had resigned from the command of the British Fleet.

He paid tribute to the zeal of H. M.

The Prince of Wales for the welfare of the soldiers and sailors, which gave

great promise for the part His Royal Highness would play in public affairs with increasing years. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith associated himself with the tribute.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH ADVANCE.

FIGHTING A CEASELESS FIERCE BATTLE.

PARIS, March 6.

The Correspondent of the *Liberté* says the British have been fighting a ceaseless fierce battle from Gommecourt to Irles during the last forty-eight hours on an eight kilometre front.

Saturday was particularly marked by a whole series of most violent artillery and infantry actions. The Tommies appreciably advanced despite resistance which is daily more powerful.

The German retirement is unceasingly harassed.

The abnormal bulge in the German line between Arras and Bapaume is becoming increasingly difficult to defend, and the fall of the salient may be expected very soon.

The British artillery has begun an intense bombardment of the enemy's artillery positions below Bapaume.

The Correspondent says the brilliant action at Bouchavesnes mentioned in yesterday's British communiqué was a surprise movement and its success constituted an important step in the direction of menacing Peronne.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, March 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

The enemy's attack eastward of Bouchavesnes was repulsed.

We strengthened our positions eastward of Gommecourt and carried out raids near Arras. The enemy had many casualties and 42 were taken prisoner.

We entered trenches south-eastward of Guinchy and took prisoners. There have been many airights. Six German aeroplanes were brought down and eight driven down, damaged. Two of ours were brought down and five are missing.

Mr. Dillon read an alleged letter from Lord Hardinge to Sir George Buchanan, H.M.'s Ambassador at Petrograd, describing the Rumanian Premier, M. Bratianu, as an elusive fellow, trying to wriggle out of his pledges.

Mr. Dillon admitted that he got the letter from a German paper and did not know whether it was genuine or not.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

MELBOURNE, March 6.

Two senators who are supporters of the Government have decided to vote for the prolongation of Parliament until the charges of corruption in connection with the Senate vacancies have been cleared up.

The Government, thus finding itself in a minority, has decided to dissolve the House of Representatives, thereby enabling the elections for that body to be held simultaneously with the elections for the eighteen Senate vacancies due to the effluxion of time.

During the debate in the Senate it was suggested that Mr. Andrew Fisher, the High Commissioner, and Sir George Reid should temporarily represent Australia at the Imperial War Conference.

Anyhow, it is certain that the visit of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Hughes and other Australian delegates to England will be indefinitely postponed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st March, 1917, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, Saturdays included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1532

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria on SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917 until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHewan, Tomes & Co.

General Managers,

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1534

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917 at 1.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1533

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSMISSION BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 3rd March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The rate of deposit is 92½ per cent. It will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 1st March, 1917 on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1532

BROADWOOD

PIANOS

NEW MODELS,

JUST RECEIVED

SPECIAL MADE

FOR THIS CLIMATE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

5, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 1322.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 401.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts (Cash) per Copy.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants.

HOOG & CO.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1531

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against us the late Mr. ALFRED HERBERT HENITT are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1531

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY Next, the 12th inst. at 5.15 P.M. in the CITY HALL to consider the best method of celebrating "ST. GEORGE'S DAY" with a view to raising further funds for British War Charities. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.

Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1534

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intitiate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, MILLS and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in TRIPPLICATE instead of in duplicate as heretofore.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1548

HONGKONG
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A NNUAL SHOW of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, to be held in the BOTANIC GARDEN.

T H U R S D A Y,
the 5th March, at 2 to 6 p.m.,
Admission \$1.00.LADY MAY
will present the Prizes at 5 p.m.F R I D A Y,
the 6th March, at 10.30 to 3 p.m.,
Admission 50 cents.

at 3 to 6 p.m.

Admission 20 cents.

The Band of the 18th Punjab will play on both days. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.

A. NICOL,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, March 1, 1917. 1542

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

66

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

to Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or Ordinary Cough.

—You will find in the famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

FADED FOR
20 YEARS
Sold by the
Chemists and
Druggists of
every Country
in the Empire.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL

The Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are pleased to quote

prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunker C, SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Chart of Sibako Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

CURES INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, &c.

THERAPION NO. 2

CURES ASTHMA, CATARRH, &c.

THERAPION NO. 3

CURES ASTHMA, CATARRH, &c.

THERAPION



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes, used
Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"MILLION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

F R I D A Y,
the 6th March, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.
etc., &c.

Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience
of Sale.

TRAMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1553

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

S A T U R D A Y,
the 10th March, 1917, at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising—

A variety of Dress Material, including
Serge and Alpaca, Hats and Millinery,
Counterpanes, Blankets, Towels, Men's
Canvas Shoes, Toilet Soap, Perfumery,
etc., &c.

Also

A number of New Kerosene Stoves.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1553

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS
PLANT,

THEODOLITE AND LEVEL
Full particulars may be had from the
undersigned.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,Auctioneers.

Hongkong Feb 1917. 1474

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SALTER, 42 Grosvenor Street, W.C., F. ALGAR, 11, &
12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
T. B. BROWNE, Ltd.,
162 Queen's Road, Victoria, St.,
C. G. S. & Sons, 55 Grosvenor Street, &c., G. S. & Sons, Ltd.,
31 Lombard Street, &c., Ltd.,
Bridgeman, 12, & Co., Ltd.,
Robert Watson, 159 Fleet Street, &c.,
C. Mitchell & Co., 160
High Holborn, Victoria, St., D. J.
Kettner & Co., 3 Whitefriars St.,
E. G. MATHER & CO., Ltd., 10,
12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND.—FRED L. SMITH, 8 North
St., David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYTECH FABRE
& Co., 18 Rue de Graces, Batteau,
Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWNE, Ltd.,
Bolian Hall, West 45th Street, New
York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—Bear & Black, San Fran-
cisco.

FOUCHOW.—Brockle & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—Gordon & Son, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The
Apothecaries' Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE.—SHAW, IRE, & CO., + KEW
& WAIN, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WAIN
& Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—MASON, KELLY & WAIN,
Ltd.

JAPAN.—MASON, KELLY & WAIN, Ltd.,
Kobe and Yokohama.

CAINTON.—PAULIN, Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.,
Wynham Street, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

Don't worry!
I'm here!

PRESIDENT WILSON'S
PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY
SPEECH.

The mail brings the full text of the speech which President Wilson delivered in the United States Senate towards the end of January to which later developments have lent an added interest.

The President said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

On the 18th of December last I addressed an identical Note to the Governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace.

I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whom most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy.

The Central Powers noted in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss of peace.

The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, in general terms indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

We are much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thenceforth hold the world in peace.

In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that peace must be followed by definite concert of the Powers which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again.

Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind with regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come, when it will be necessary to lay fresh and upon a new plan, the foundations of peace among the nations.

A SERVICE TO MANKIND.

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their policy and the approved practices of their Government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honourable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot in honour withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this: To add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should

frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

The present war must first be ended, but we owe it to candour, and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended.

The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms that will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged.

We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; and our judgment, upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanence should be spoken now, not afterwards, when it may be too late.

NEW WORLD MUST BE A PARTY.

No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be obvious, that

engages the confidence and assists the principles of the American Government, elements consistent with the political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the Governments, now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the bellicose will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. More agreements may not make peace secure.

It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlements so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:—Is the present a struggle for a just and secure peace or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power: not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances on this point.

The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was not part of their purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think we will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory.

I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am working only to face realities, and to face them without soft concealments.

Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only

a peace between equals can last—only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small; between those that are powerful and those that are weak.

Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose common peace will depend.

Equality of territory or of resources there, of course, cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equities of power.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations.

No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right, anywhere

I take it for granted, for instance, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and distract their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in common interest, and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed, that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the people of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be brief. It will not rest upon the affection or the convictions of mankind.

The ferment of spirit of whole popular life will fight sublimely and constantly against it, and all the world will be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will in its rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right.

These are American principles. American policies. We could stand for no others.

And yet they are the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community.

They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

"ROUTE OR WAY TO THE SEA."

"So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling towards a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea."

Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it no doubt can be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right of way no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and co-operation.

No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind; but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling.

There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without the free, constant, untroubled intercourse of nations. The free, constant, untroubled intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the Governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas as once free and safe, and the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armaments and of all programmes of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candour and decided in a spirit of real accommodation, if peace is to come, with healing in its wings, and honor to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice.

There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great and preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry.

The question of armaments, whether on land or on sea, is the most immediate and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

RUN TO SPEAK OUT.

I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness, because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free speech and utterance.

Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, or, course, as the responsible head of a great Government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish the to say.

May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberal and friends of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms (as) I have named I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfilment, rather, of all that we have professed or written for.

I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe, as the doctrine of the world: that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unshaded, untroubled, unfried, the little along with the great and powerful.

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ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 18.

To-day's Advertisements

KINGSCLERE DANCE

THIS DANCE which was to have taken place on SATURDAY next March 10th, has been POSTPONED until the following SATURDAY, March 17th.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1556

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1917.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

THE veil has fallen over the Mesopotamian operations again during the past two days, and we are left to conjecture whether the British Army is following up the pursuit of the Turks to Bagdad. The cables have told us of a suggestion strongly urged in some quarters that we should be satisfied to rest where we are, and not draw any further upon men who might be employed to better advantage in other theatres. The difficulty in forming any judgment in this matter is that the objects in view in these operations have not been fully revealed to the general public. Some few weeks before the capture of Kut, Lord CURZON referred in the House of Lords to General MATHER's force as retaining positions of great strategic importance and as putting an effective extinguisher on the pan-German dream of a great Teutonic Dominion extending to the Bosphorus and the Persian Gulf; while Mr. BONAR LAW speaking at the same time in the House of Commons referred to the successes attending the extensive operations in Mesopotamia as having been achieved despite large enemy reinforcements, the despatch of which was a great military advantage, "for it meant the weakening of the forces opposed to the Russians when the time for movement comes." The time for movement in that theatre seems to have arrived. It has been rather difficult to understand why we have been so long without hearing a word from the GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, who by this time last year had taken Erzerum and forced the Turks back about a hundred miles on an enormously long front. Half of the available Turkish armies are reported to have been opposing him, the remainder being split up between the Macedonian, Romanian, Mesopotamian, Persian and Syrian fronts, leaving very small numbers for guarding the coastlines, and reinforcing the troops facing General MURRAY's Egyptian forces. Almost simultaneously with the British successes in Mesopotamia we have had news of an important Russian movement in Persia, including the capture of Hamadan. It is not at all improbable that our progress on the Tigris will prove to be the signal for the resumption of the efforts of the GRAND DUKE's armies in the direction of Constantinople.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(See ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

TUESDAY,

the 13th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vieux Hauts, Corner of

ICE HOUSE STREET,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

etc., etc.,

Including—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Posts and Netting, &c., &c., Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1568

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(See ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

FRIDAY,

the 16th March, 1917, at 11 a.m.; at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vieux Hauts, Corner of

ICE HOUSE STREET,

Indian and Persian Rugs of various colours and designs, sizes ranging from 3½ by 6½ to 12 by 12½.

Twill Sheets (large and small sizes), Darvash Table Cloths.

Turkish Towels,

White and Cream Linen Curtains,

Print Bedspreads and Ladies Silk Sweater Coats.

The above are new goods and will be sold considerably below cost price due to closing up of business.

Terms.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1567

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Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1567

THE DIARY.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, March 9.—

8.30 a.m.—Full Moon.

11.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes' Bough's.

H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

Saturday, March 10.—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Hats, Perfumery etc. at Messrs. Hughes' and Bough's.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co.'s Meeting.

Sunday, March 12.—

5.15 p.m.—"St. George's Day" Meeting in City Hall.

Monday, March 13.—

St. Patrick's Day.

Tuesday, March 27.—

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co. Meeting.

Wednesday, March 28.—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The announcement is made that the dance at "Kingscrollers" arranged for next Saturday has been postponed till the following Saturday.

President Li Yuan-hung has given sanction to the East Parade Ground at Canton being made into a permanent athletic ground and the citizens are beginning to raise funds to finance it. Canton has already raised \$3,000 to send representatives to the Far-Eastern Olympiad in Japan next May.

The Consul General for the Netherlands informs us that the Netherlands India Government has rescinded the decree by which Hongkong was declared an infected port on account of plague. No special measures are necessary for ships leaving for the Netherlands Indies until further order with the exception that the bill of health has to be endorsed by this Consulate General.

Brass cash is still being exported to Japan in large quantities from Shantung, in spite of the strict prohibition ordered by the local officials. Japanese merchants, it is said, have erected furnaces within the railway zone to smelt the brass cash into bars. They are collecting the cash at the rate of \$26 per hundred catties, and selling it abroad at the rate of \$49.40. Many of them have made great fortunes out of this illegal business.—*Japan Chronicle*.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. J. W. Bolles, late local general manager of the Standard Oil Company, was a passenger to-day by the T. K. K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru*.

Mr. L. T. Ezra who brought down a number of ponies from Shanghai and rode several winners in our recent Race Meeting, left with Miss Ezra, for Shanghai to-day by the s.s. *Tenyo Maru*. Mr. Ezra who brought down a number of ponies from Shanghai and rode several winners in our recent Race Meeting, left with Miss Ezra, for Shanghai to-day by the s.s. *Tenyo Maru*.

H.K. SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

On Thursday, 8th March, the trophies and medals for the Senior and Junior Schools' Leagues will be distributed to the winners by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Claud Severn, C.M.G. In each League St. Joseph's College are the winners, the runners up in the Senior being St. Stephen's College, and in the Junior Queen's College Hind.

The distribution will take place at 5.15 p.m., on the Queen's College Ground, Causeway Bay, and will be proceeded by an exhibition match, St. Joseph's v. the Rest, commencing at 6.00 p.m.

The teams will be as follows—

St. Joseph's: W. Michael; Chan Fuk Yu, Chan Tung Hoi; Tsu Chak Wan, S. A. M. Sepher; Peter Go; Tin Yuk On, Silva, R. M. Omar, R. Yabois, F. Lason.

The Rest: Wong On (Queen's); Kong Shan Yau (Dioc.), Pun Fan Nam (St. Stephen's); Ko Kin Fan (Queen's), Ng Shu Heung (St. Stephen's), (Capt) Ng Hong Tai (St. Paul's); Wong Pok Hing (Queen's), Chiu Kwok Leung (St. Stephen's), Cecil Chan (Ying Wah), Kwok Ping Kwong (St. Paul's), Kor Ba Len (Diocesan) Reserves; Chan Shic Pui (Wantai), Yeung Wing Cheung (Yaumati).

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Douglas \$100 sellers
Steamboats 18½ sellers
Def. Indus 120 nominal
China Sugars 114 buyers
Wharves 81½ sellers
Docks 125 sales
Humphreys 6½ b. & sales
Cementers 10,000 sales
Tranways 7.30 n. & sales
Shanghai Cottons lbs. 116 sales

INCREASED CULTIVATION.

The British Board of Agriculture reports an increase of 20,934 acres cultivated in England and Wales last year as compared with 1915. The wheat area declined 12 per cent., and the barley area increased 8 per cent., while the potato area declined 36,451 acres, equal to 10 per cent.

Just before the Courts rose plain-

After hearing further evidence his Lordship said, "If what plaintiff says is true he should not have been dismissed summarily. The defendant is unable to say who broke the glass, and I must have the defendant's wife here. I will therefore adjourn the case until Tuesday next at 12 noon."

His Lordship: You may keep

Mr. Harry G. Thompson supplied for £20,000

THE LAW COURTS.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., this morning, Lee Mon, of 183, Canton Road, Kowloon, claimed from G. D. Keyser, of Nathan Road, Kowloon, \$36 being \$13 balance of wages due and \$23 for a month's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff also claimed costs of the action.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person to defend his case.

In opening the case Mr. Gardiner said the plaintiff was engaged by the defendant on October 21 as cook and boy and the plaintiff's wife was also to assist in the housework, washing, etc. The plaintiff remained in defendant's employ until January 21 when he was suddenly dismissed for breaking a champagne glass.

The plaintiff then went into the witness box. He stated that he was engaged by the defendant as cook and boy and his wife, also, at a combined wage of \$23 per month, and the defendant dismissed him on the 21st January.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you leave without giving notice? Plaintiff: The defendant gave me no notice.

Mr. Gardiner: What reason did defendant give for your dismissal? Plaintiff: The defendant broke a glass and his wife accused me of breaking it.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you receive anything on account of your wages on the 27th January?

Plaintiff: No, the defendant gave me \$10.

Mr. Gardiner: And you now claim \$13 and a month's wages in lieu of notice?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Defendant: Did I dismiss you from my service?

Plaintiff: Your wife dismissed me! Addressing his Lordship, the defendant said the facts of the case were that on the 14th January plaintiff asked for an advance of money for the Chinese New Year and he gave him \$10 on account of his wages. On the 21st January when he (defendant) came home to his dinner there was none and the boy and his wife had left.

His Lordship: Did you leave?

Plaintiff: Yes, I had left the house.

His Lordship: Did anybody tell you to go?

Plaintiff: Yes, my master's wife told me to go.

His Lordship: When did she tell you to leave?

Plaintiff: On the 27th January.

His Lordship: Did you go then or did you remain for a day or two after?

Plaintiff: On the evening of the 27th January defendant's wife asked me to leave at once.

His Lordship: Just tell me what she said.

Plaintiff: She told me to go at once. I said, "I would wait until my master came home," but defendant's wife said, "No, you cannot wait; you must go at once." I then got \$5 and was told to go when I asked for my wages. Defendant gave me \$5, and his wife gave me \$5, altogether \$10. I know nothing about the breaking of the glass, I was at the market when it was broken, and the mistress said I broke it.

His Lordship: When?

Plaintiff: On the evening I left.

His Lordship asked the defendant if it was true that plaintiff broke the glass.

Defendant: This is the first I have heard of it.

His Lordship (to plaintiff): Did you see who broke the glass?

Plaintiff: No, I was at the market.

His Lordship: Perhaps the cat broke it!

Plaintiff: It may be so. I asked defendant's wife to deduct the cost of the glass from my wages, but she refused.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AUSTRIA AND SUB-MARINISM.

ASSOCIATES HERSELF WITH GERMANY.

ADOPTED THE POLICY WITH "PAINTED HEARTS."

AMSTERDAM, March 6.

The Austrian "reply" to the United States' request for a statement of her submarine policy amounts to \$3,500,000.

The substance of the reply is that she associates herself with Germany's new submarine and declares the British blockade to be illegal and aims at establishing British tyranny on the sea while the blockade of the Central Powers which had been imposed with "painted hearts" will incline the Allies to make an honourable peace. Therefore it will really secure the freedom of the seas.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The Silver Market is featureless but steady.

THE CRISIS AT PEKING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, March 5.

A crisis has arisen at Peking in consequence of the refusal of the President to accept the Cabinet's decision to sever relations with Germany, on the ground that he had not been consulted.

The Cabinet has resigned and several of the ministers have departed for Tientsin. Efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation.

It is understood that a large majority in the Parliament favours the severance.

LATER.

In connection with the situation at Peking, Reuter learns that the Allies are closely co-operating in advising China. Conversations are proceeding in connection with financial assistance to be given in the event of China breaking off relations with Germany. This will take the form of a postponement of the Boxer Indemnity and the revision of the Customs Tariff, leading the people of China to favour the severance of relations, but there are technical difficulties, in connection with these matters which the President desires to overcome before assenting.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tsai Yat Po's Service.)

THE PREMIER'S RESOLVE.

PEKING, March 6.

The President, who appears inclined to adopt the Cabinet's diplomatic policy, has sent two more important persons to Tientsin to persuade the Premier to return to the capital.

Replying to delegates sent by the political parties, the President is reported to have said: "While I have my own opinion, yet since, according to your information, the Parliament supports the Cabinet's decision, I have nothing to say."

Up to noon yesterday representatives of eleven political parties had interviewed the Vice-President. A majority of them favoured the Premier's return but those who opposed were in favour of the organisation of a new cabinet.

The Civil Governor of Chihli has reported that if the President would adopt the Premier's diplomatic policy, he might be able to persuade him to return.

LATER.

The President's delegates have wired from Tientsin that the Premier is fully determined to resign, and it is doubtful if they can persuade him to return.

EVASION OF SERVICE.

CONSPIRATORS PUNISHED.

Two men named Stokvis and Donaldson, betting agents, were charged in London with conspiring to bribe a clerk of the Whitehall Medical Board, named Martin to issue medical certificates of physical unfitness to Donaldson and others with the view of evading war service. Stokvis and Donaldson were each sentenced to two years imprisonment, and Martin to 18 months.

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES DEBATE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CRITICISM.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons in the debate on the Army Estimates Mr. Churchill declared that in order to achieve a decisive result as Salonika larger armies were required while our tonnage from various causes would steadily diminish. He admitted that our honourable obligations to M. Venizelos could not be brushed aside.

President Wilson then took the oath for the new term and gave his inaugural address to the new Senate. To-day a most important pronouncement is expected, but meanwhile "German insolence," such as was shown by the Mexican intrigue, is stirring up American feeling to boiling point. Attention is called to the fact that Germany calmly bartered for American States, of which France's 10,000 British troops from Egypt, Salonika and possibly Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill declared that the early action taken by the India Office, after immense pressure, in adopting compulsion for Europeans in India and enabling India to bear a share of the cost of the war, was still inadequate and greater effort was necessary. It was possible that what applied to India also applied to Africa where measures were now being taken which could easily have been taken last year with immense benefit to ourselves.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying on behalf of the Government, said that it was quite impossible for the Government to indicate their intentions regarding the forces in Salonika by saying whether these forces were intended for offensive or defensive purposes. Referring to the difference of opinion regarding the availability of the expedition, he pointed out that the war policy as a whole could not possibly be a policy of the British Government solely. It would be extremely inadvisable to withdraw the expedition now. He deprecated the proposal of a secret session to discuss the subject. He acknowledged that difficulties had arisen with Greece and the Balkans because the Allies' policy had differed but some advance had been made in this respect by the Allies and was being carried out as the common policy. Mr. Bonar Law denied that any threats had been used to induce Rumania to enter the war, and asserted that there was no reason to condemn the Allies.

THE SPRING OFFENSIVE.

COL. REPPINGTON'S FORECAST.

LONDON, March 6.

Lord Milner, interviewed by Reuter, said that the results of the Allied Conference at Petrograd had exceeded his expectations. The results were largely owing to the support of the Tsar, who was particularly gracious. His Lordship insisted that the war spirit in Russia was unanimous, and that the only controversy regarding the waging of the war dealt with the most effective form of administration.

COMMANDER JONES' HEROISM.

(The following is a continuation of the message we published yesterday.)

LONDON, March 5.

H.M.S. *Shark* was all the time under the heaviest fire from enemy light cruisers and destroyers at short range. The crew of the midship gun was reduced to three, one of whom was wounded and a few minutes after a shell amputated Commander Jones' leg above the knee, but he continued to command the gun crew while the Chief Stoker placed an improvised tourniquet round the thigh. Despite the agony Commander Jones, noticing that the emoji was improperly hoisted, ordered another to be hoisted, and then seeing that the ship was doomed, ordered the crew to don lifebelts. Almost immediately the *Shark* was torpedoed, and sank. Commander Jones being drowned. The survivors, who were picked up by a neutral ship, have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER'S MISSTATEMENTS EXPOSED.

AMSTERDAM, March 5.

In the Reichstag the War Minister alleged that prisoners in the hands of the Allies were exposed to fire. He announced the institution of similar reprisals and other restrictions on the prisoners.

The Press Bureau exposes many of the Minister's mis-statements and demonstrates that the allegation is made to disguise the fact that prisoners in German hands were employed in the danger zone long before the French opened German prisoners on their front.

BING OF RUMANIA DECORATES BRITISH OFFICER.

Jassy, March 5.

The King of Rumania has conferred the Commandership of the Star of Rumania on Colonel Norton Griffiths, who directed the destruction of the Rumanian civils.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your trouble will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

"GERMAN INSOLENCE."

AMERICAN FEELING AT BOILING POINT.

LONDON, March 5.

The fact that the Neutrality Bill has been tabled out of the Senate by the filibuster does not affect President Wilson's position, since it merely means that a handful of obstructionists talked against the clock until noon, when Congress automatically expired.

President Wilson then took the oath for the new term and gave his inaugural address to the new Senate. To-day a most important pronouncement is expected, but meanwhile "German insolence," such as was shown by the Mexican intrigue, is stirring up American feeling to boiling point. Attention is called to the fact that Germany calmly bartered for American States, of which

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-			
STEAMERS	TO SAN	REMARKS	
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LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSELLLES			
SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSELLLES			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to E. V. D. PARR,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Superintendent.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"BURMA MARU" Wednesday, 14th Mar., at 3 p.m.

"MEXICO MARU" Saturday, 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE. — For Tamsui, Keelung, Alping and Tukao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KADO MARU" Sunday, 11th Mar., at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 10th Mar., at 8 a.m.

5 Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. — Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos' Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. — Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE. — Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE. — Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
TEL Nos. 744 & 746.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All steamers have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. agents.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUZEE AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

28. MOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 19th March.

7. Sailing date, weight or passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agent.

SHIPPING

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY & SHANGHAI	HOLHOW	Mar. 8, Daylight.
HOIHOW, PAKEOI & HAIPHONG	KAFONG	Mar. 8, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 11, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Mar. 14, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly!

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers Chinhua, Tamien & Tean. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans fitted. Extra space rooms on deck, aft of Tamien and Tean.

SHANGHAI LINE. Passengers, Mails & Cargo.

S.S. "Anhui", "Chekiang", "Shantung", "Sinkiang" and "Sunning" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms, maintain a regular service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YUSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 9, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSAM	SATURDAY, Mar. 10, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOTSANG	SUNDAY, Mar. 11, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	FRIDAY, Mar. 18, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 17, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE. Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE. Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE. A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when indument offers.

BORNEO LINE. Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE. A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE NO. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences, and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

AGENTS.

For DATES OF DEPARTURE
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE
AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA-VISINGAPORE,
PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE,
MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

CHINA MAIL
OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS.
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ONDEP IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORE, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 1 & 222.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

CAPTAIN LEAVING

HAIHONG Capt. J. W. Evans TUESDAY, 13th March at 11 A.M.

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins FRIDAY, 16th March at 11 A.M.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

SINGAPORE STOCKS AND SHARES.

SINGAPORE, February 13.

RUBBER SHARES.

NOM. VALUE. BUYERS. SELLERS.

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SHIPPING
P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
 UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
 TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
 STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamers from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S. Leave Hongkong About

Passenger may travel by Railways in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messengers Maritime Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWEETHEATH, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'Pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Returns Tickets at five and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered with or notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goldard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

MONDAY, APRIL 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From HONGKONG Connecting with From COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Maritime Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight apply to
THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents

LONDON, A CITY WITHOUT LARGE HOTELS.

The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* recently wrote:

One by one the London hotels are being taken over by the Government. It is understood, says the "Weekly Dispatch," that the hotels next on the list to be taken over are: Savoy Hotel, Carlton Hotel, Grosvenor Hotel.

The Savoy and the Carlton have long been threatened establishments, and it is an open secret that had any Government building been damaged by air attack they were to have been taken over at twenty-four hours notice. The Hotel Victoria escapes, because the company has already given the State joint hotel, the Metropole. The Ritz is in no immediate peril, because it serves as a hospitality centre for distinguished Allied and neutral visitors. The Hyde Park Hotel and Claridge's are too small to go down on the Office of Works lists, but in case of necessity the Hotel Russell and the various railway terminal hotels may be taken over.

Of the clubs likely to experience the fate of the National Liberal Club, the Automobile Club, splendidly appointed and conveniently situated, stand the best chance of being commandeered. Neither must people be surprised if they read one morning that the whole of Whitehall Court, which adjoins the National Liberal Club and is continuously near to Armament Buildings, has been taken over.

The Office of Works has been very active in requisitioning premises in the Victoria neighbourhood, and as the large Georgian mansions in Grosvenor Gardens and Grosvenor Place fall empty they are immediately taken over for hospital purposes or used to house officers of Belgian administration.

Mr Legge thinks there is nothing inherently improbable in the story. "It is unlikely," he says, "that anyone would have taken the trouble to invent it or could have imagined it at a time when the Kaiser was so frequently visiting England (often uninvited), when, moreover, he was being continually harried by the public and, with a few exceptions, the press. It was openly talked about in Parliament, and the novel is that, to the best of my knowledge, it is never set into print."

If the incident is true, the provocation must have been great, for King Edward, Mr Legge declares, was usually the most gentle and tolerant of men. The Kaiser's antipathy to England, Mr Legge thinks, undoubtedly had its genesis in the "bad blood" between himself and King Edward.

"The Kaiser's envy and hatred of his uncle led him to long for the time when an opportunity should arise for humiliating the 'Peacemaker' and haughty Albion. In King Edward's successor the Kaiser imagined he saw a Sovereign 'infirm of purpose' by comparison with his father—one who would be willing to 'knuckle down' to Germany at a time of crisis in European destinies, throw his influence into the Teutonic scale, and, so to say, range himself alongside his Imperial cousin."

"To the amazement of William II, King George, when the fateful moment arrived—Sunday afternoon, August 2, 1914—gave proof that the British Empire was ruled by a veritable counterpart of Edward VII. The Cabinet met twice of that Sabbath day; informal Ministerial conferences succeeded each other; at 4.30 the King held a Council, and as soon as possible afterwards the country learned that the Government had taken control of all wireless telegraphy, while the Admiralty had called out the Naval Reserve, including pensioners under the age of fifty-five, and the Royal Volunteer Reserve."

Cut off from the West-End hotels, the supply of visitors has flock to the Bloomsbury hotels which have never experienced such a boom since Jubilee Year, to the hotels in Knightsbridge, Grosvenor Square and Belgrave, Kensington, Sloane Square and Bayswater. There is no room to be humiliated. His hatred of England now has a matter of luck to obtain rooms.

The number of furnished apartments on the market might have solved the problem only for one great flaw: it has been impossible to secure any servants or to guarantee that landladies would be able to accept their custom.

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS' HARVEST.

Boarding-house keepers have been in the happy position of picking and choosing their patrons, and in fashionable quarters near the West End they have without difficulty been able to demand 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. increased charges.

But the heroic measures of taking furnished apartments or going into boarding-houses or hotels outside the immediate West End area, would not meet the problem created by the loss of such important places as the Metropole, St. James's and the Hotel Cecil, where there had not been during the last few days a drastic reduction in the number of people coming to London from the provinces. They have fallen away, first, because of the inconvenience and costliness of present-day travelling, and, secondly, because of the impossibility of securing hotel accommodation in advance.

London is only at the beginning of the revolution. The State needs an unlimited number of centrally situated spacious establishments. It is building some, but others is not the labour to meet the requirements. Consequently it must take over existing buildings.

Counsel—Did you kiss them all?—They kissed me, and I naturally consented.

Lord Anderson—It's a great privilege; it's a pity it does not come further south.

A jury at Edinburgh recently awarded Miss Dora Maclean, forty-three, the daughter of a Skye farmer, £200 damages for an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by her against the Rev. Murdoch Smith Maclean, fifty-three, of Malling, Inverness.

The minister, who boarded at the plaintiff's father's house twenty-one years ago, denied that he ever promised to marry her. He admitted that in later years she kissed him, but he kissed her sisters also in the same way. It was a Highland habit, and the Macleans were very affectionate people.

Counsel—Did you kiss them all?—They kissed me, and I naturally consented.

Lord Anderson—It's a great privilege; it's a pity it does not come further south.

For the Blood is the Life.

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of the skin continually bursting through the skin

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of skin.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money or useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be raised or to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is corded by the remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonies from scores of physicians, patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle).

Over 60 years' success. Please to take and warrant free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Stores-keepers REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents

STORY OF KING EDWARD AND KAISER.

THE KING "KNOCKED THE KAISER DOWN."

An astounding story of King Edward knocking down the Kaiser at Windsor Castle is related by Mr Edward Legge in a new book "King Edward, the Kaiser and the War," on January 16th and reprinted by the "Daily Express."

Mr Legge has little doubt the story of King Edward and the Kaiser will be contradicted in the Berlin semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" in the same way as his account of the Kaiser's warning to a friend in New York not to allow his son to travel in the Lusitania. Here is Mr Legge's account of the incident as described to him:

"During one of his visits to Windsor Castle, the Kaiser and King Edward had an altercation resulting from something said by the former. So exaggerated was the King by his nephew's strenuous insults

words that, losing all control over himself, he sprang to his feet and knocked the Kaiser down."

Mr Legge thinks there is nothing inherently improbable in the story. "It is unlikely," he says, "that anyone would have taken the trouble to invent it or could have imagined it at a time when the Kaiser was so frequently visiting England (often uninvited), when, moreover, he was being continually harried by the public and, with a few exceptions, the press. It was openly talked about in Parliament, and the novel is that, to the best of my knowledge, it is never set into print."

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For the Blood is the Life.

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abcesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Giardiasis, Swellings, Blood Poisons, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbar, Gout, etc.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of skin.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.

Inspectors and Sergeants are informed that the following examinations to be held by Chief Inspector Kerr are merely by way of keeping them posted in Police Duties. No results will be recorded. They will take place periodically. Attendance in uniform at Police School at 8.30 p.m. as follows:

Monday, March 13th.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday, March 14th.—All Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors, Arecilli, and Potter; all Inspectors, and Staff Sergeants Fisher and Bulean.

Friday, March 16th.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners, and Ambulance Platoon.

TO LET

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES. Centrally Situated in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric light, telephone, and sub-exchange.

Apply to: C. G. CHINA MAIL Office, Hongkong, March 2, 1917.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 15,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to:

SHEWAN, TOME'S & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1917.

TO LET.

N. 42 Eighth Street.

Apply to:

PERCY SMITH.

SETH AND FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Building.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamian, Canton.

Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

THE CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$12 per annum; per quarter, and per month \$3 per rate.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Order for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be made as soon as possible, the supply is limited. Cash 10 hks. Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent no later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

To apply Address: "MAIL" Hongkong, Code, A. M. O. 6th Edition.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

Temperature.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917.

BAROMETER 9 A.M. 30.13
Do. 1 P.M. 30.06
Do. 4 P.M. 30.04

TERMOMETER 9 A.M. 61
Do. 1 P.M. 62
Do. 4 P.M. 63

Do. Wet bulb 61
Do. Dry bulb 57
Do. Dew point 57

Do. Maximum 63
Do. Minimum 59

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 7, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Force.	Wind Weather.
Willetstock	6.45	30.22	11	—	0	dh
Monro	5.45	30.18	11	—	0	dh
Hinkode	5.45	30.19	11	—	0	dh
Tokio	5.45	30.22	11	—	0	dh
Kochi	5.45	30.22	11	—	0	dh
Nagasaki	5.45	30.21	11	—	0	dh
Kapsoshima	5.45	30.27	11	—	0	dh
Oshima	5.45	30.26	11	—	0	dh
Ishigaki	5.45	30.17	11	—	0	dh
Bonin Island	5.45	30.14	11	—	0	dh
Chofeo	5.45	30.12	11	—	0	dh
Weihaiwei	5.45	30.24	10	84	6	b
Bankow	5.45	30.24	10	84	6	b
Ichang	5.45	30.22	10	84	6	b
Kiukung	5.45	30.22	10	84	6	b
Changsha	5.45	30.34	28	1	1	b
Gutiafu	5.45	30.33	28	1	1	b
Sharp Pt.	5.45	30.21	47	90	1	b
Amoy	5.45	30.19	58	81	2	b
Swatow	5.45	30.12	58	81	2	b
Taihoku	5.45	30.13	58	97	2	b
Tai-chu	5.45	30.08	55	—	2	b
Tai-an	5.45	30.02	55	—	2	b
Koshien	5.45	29.99	66	—	2	b
Pescadores	5.45	30.08	59	—	2	b
Canton	5.45	30.11	59	93	2	b
Hongkong	5.45	30.09	57	90	3	b
Gap Rock	5.45	30.07	57	90	3	b
Macao	5.45	30.08	55	92	3	b
Wuchow	5.45	30.07	55	92	3	b
Pakhoi	5.45	—	—	—	—	—
Chow	5.45	—	—	—	—	—
Philips	7.45	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	7.45	—	—	—	—	—
C. S. James	7.45	—	—	—	—	—
Apiai	7.45	29.92	73	89	4	b
Dagupan	7.45	29.79	75	88	4	b
Manila	7.45	29.62	70	88	4	b
Legaspi	7.45	29.80	77	91	4	b
Tacloban	7.45	29.78	75	94	4	b
Ulo	7.45	29.78	75	94	4	b
Soriano	7.45	29.78	75	94	4	b
Labuan	7.45	29.68	75	94	4	b

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FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

Chung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.

Shatinok, Sha-

in and Shemungshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Pak,

Sal Kung, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Kwai Chung ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

and Wuchow ... Regis. 5 P.M.

and Letters 6 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

(1.30 P.M.)

6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays

5.00 P.M.

Samnei ... 5.00 P.M.

9.00 P.M.

Shamchun ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.